Thermacle, on Thereday, to witness the forms and Mr. We, Lavyer Cananov colled the meeting to entire, at allow fully and Develope.

Are well as the process of the control of the Society was now read, by which it appeared of the Society was now read, by which it appeared of the Society was now read, by which it appeared to entire, and so the process of the control of the Society was now read, by which it appeared to entire the society of the society of

remarks with the usual pleas of incompetence; of that she was well aware. The cause in which they were engaged, must be her excuse. She could read the religious sentiment of a nation in its Constitution, and on that topic she would dwell. The social compact of our Constitution, has been often discussed, and she always understood that it guaranteed universal liberty, but it had been decided again and again by the various courts of the land, from the highest to the lowest, by the various officers of government, from the President to the constable, that it was really designed for the perpetuation of slavery, and the guaranteeing to the slaveholder the possession of his property. Had the original Constitution left slavery where they found it, no slavery would now exist, and freedom would have reigned throughout the land. Before the adoption of that Constitution, if the slave desired freedom, he had but to remove to a non-slaveholding State, and freedom and protection was granted him. But by the present Constitution, a compact was formed with the Southern States, and no person held in a state of service there, could go free in another State, but was liable to be given up, thus perpetuating his bonds over the whole Union. This compact has been renewed every year at the ballot box. It would have expired last November, had it not been renewed. The North bows to the directions of the South, and bids the South proceed in their work, to go on in the use of the gag, the whip, thumbscrews, and branding from The entire of our subservience to them. Resistance to tyrants is accounted obedience to God. Yet, though the land hon-North are called on to aid them in their difficulties, if their slaves rise the banner of liberty, we promise to crush them. This is not an exaggerated picture of our subservience to them. Resistance to tyrants is accounted obedience to God. Yet, though the land honored their fathers for their actions in times gone by, and praised the memories of Hancock, Adams, Jedierson, and others, should one arise on a southern plantation, they would be immediately crushed. Two millions, seven hundred thousand slaves might rise in their might, yet, the bayonets of soldiery, and physical force, prevents it. Furthermore, if a man is enriched by slave trading, his political power is increased by it. Ses, he must trample on every tie, arrogate to himself supreme authority, float in a sen of human blood, and not think it enough to enslave human souls and break up all family ties, but he must needs make this outcast class a steepping-stone to political power. The memories of ancient tyrants will be remembered with reverence, in comparison to that of those who indulge in these odious courses at this day. It had been reserved for professed Christiens to reward heaven-daring crime with political power. She knew much had been asid about the preamble of the Constitution being anti-davery, but, she would ask, could a Union exist between freedom and shavey—rightheousness and ungodiness? There could be no more than there was no haif-way house in this matter; every man who is in favor of the distribution, has in his mind dissolved the Union. The young lody proceeded in this strain at some length, and conclinued, after describing the horrors of slavery and slave trade, with the following sentiment releasely, and conclinued, after describing the horrors of slavery and slave trade, with the following sentiment engit, and conclinued, after describing the horrors of slavery and slave trade, with the following sentiment engits, and conclinued, after describing the horrors of slavery and slave trade, with the following sentiment engits, and conc

alayeholders; let us trample under foot the gory compact with wrinkled slavery. This last explosion was received with mingled hisses and applause, which lasted for a considerable time.

Wm. C. Beal, of Kentucky, the associate of C. M. Clay, admired the spirit and eloquence of Miss Hitchcook, and congratulated lar. Though she had, perhaps, ever been at the Bonth, yet, her description of slavery ras by no means exaggerated. He spoke merely, he aid, to introduce himself to them, and after some larks on the prospects of the abolition of slavery in Kentriky, he concluded.

Rev. Henniv Giscaw, of Philadelphia, rose and compact to explain his views of the Constitution. But active the fact that the clock in the church pointed to be, and conjured up visions of dimer to the imagination of the audience, from which at least they would not wist be dissolved, or whether the fact that the clock in the church pointed to be, and conjured up visions of dimer to the imagination of the audience, from which at least they would not wist be dissolved, or whether the fact they would not wist be dissolved, or whether the fame of the speaker had one before him, and they were unwilling to risk their erves, we know mot; but certain it is, they rose with allows one accord, and were about to leave him to declaim entry benches; and such would undoubtedly have been the result had not the worthy Chairman, Mr. Jamibon, come forward and most imploringly beneched those who remained, to stay and listen to the remarks of the gentleman, which he assured them should be brief. Some two acceded to his prayers, and after quiet had been restored, the speech was resumed.] He said, that if the Constitution has failed to accomplish the glorious work of liberty, it was time it was altered. He deprecated the idea of a nominal Church, and one that joined with slave-holders—he had no doubt that there were men in the Church who feared God, but the influence of the Church, as a body, was apposed to righteouncess and the benevolence that Christ inculcated.

F. Dou

in a task-billion of the religious in past endeavors elossely allied the two countries; and how do we know street and womderful works? (Treason, treason, shouted a fire for the addington past endeavors elosses on the surface of power will prevent treason. Shouted a full-blooded native.) The friend did'nt understand me. The abolitionists, holding the balance of power will prevent treason.

A long discussion followed, the subject of which was whether slaveholders should be called by the hard names which have been applied to them by many abolitionists.

The mation of which it of, is now athenish cry is "Libertin have we in it? We have a of which have been as a well-been and the exert hundred between the well-been grant the seven hundred between the seven hundred be

fend my own rights, and those of my wife and children. If we do not speak against the stealing and selling of niggers, (as they are called) our own children will be sold. The time is not far distant, when by the interventien of a foreign foe, the colored man will be the master, and the white man will wear the chains. There may be an anti-slavery minister in this city, but I don't know of one. (A gentleman mentioned Rev. Wm. H. Channing.) Wm. H. Channing is not acknowledged as a clergyman; if he was, he would not be in this movement. He had to become an "infidel" before he could enter that door. I hope to-morrow all the ministers of this city will come n and defend themselves I maintain this position, that of all the infamous places of resort in this city, the meeting houses are the basest (Groans, hisses and cries of "Carry him out.") They are the mother of harlots, and the cages of unclean birds. If you want to find the unclean birds, and every thing that is vile, go to your churches next Suncleay. (Great sensation.)

Mr. Baadley—H believe our friend Foster professes to be a Christian, and—
Voice in the crowd—I believe you are mistaken.

Mr. Baadley—H he is, I don't see how he can use such language towards the Christian churches.

Here about twenty persons commenced talking at once, and a general row ensued, above which the voice of Garrison was heard crying "order, order," but he might as well have called spirits from the vasty deep for the devil was let losse among the reformers, and there was no stopping him.

Amid yells and shouts we took our departure from

was no stopping him.

Amid yells and shouts we took our departure from amongst these peace-loving, calm-minded philosophers.

Great Anti-Slavery and Vigilance Meeting at the Zion Chapel.

A meeting of the above denomination took

place on Wednesday evening at the Zion Chapel, corner of Leonard and Church streets, which was jammed almost to suffocation, soupling the fact of the heat of the evening and the extraordinary physiological phenomena of the peculiar odo physiological phenomena of the peculiar odor given off by the cutis wera of the descendants of Ham. We invested a quarter in some strong scented assafoeteda, and in full faith in the homopathic doctrine of similis similibus curvature, we vestured down to the precincts of Leonard street, and having entered the Zion Church, that temple sanctified to the use of those whose complexion rival the darkest ebony—we quietly took our sout and prepared to take notes of the sayings and doings of these vigilant characters, or modions. Wide-sawake Chu, who in this week of anniversaries and restivals, are unwilling to last bef anniversaries and festivals, are unwilling to lag be ind in the good work, and thus celebrate their own ar

pear to a New York audience, I say that any man who would assist to keep a fellow creature in slavery, is tenfold worse than a criminal. Vigilance committees are of essential use, and ought to be established all over the country to assist the committee in New York, to carry out this great object. I would have no idea, as has been hitherto done, that of sending slaves to Canada, the idea of taking slaves out of a damnable slavery, and sending them under the British flag, is preposterous in the extreme. No, I would sooner leave the slave where he was, in slavery than take him out of the "frying pan, and put him in the fire." Sending slaves to England is a bad—(a voice,) not from here, we don't know that. Mr. Jackson still continued in the same strain, waging his vehemence against the British flag, and declaring himself to be a thandering out and out, true born, free born, (and a great many other borns) democrat, and again would add, that it would grieve him to see a slave enter under the flag of tyranny and oppression. Here Mr. Jackson concluded this last declaration amid applause and hisses.

Mr. Gaixerr was then called on, who, for a length of time, did not answer, and "Garnett," "Garnett," was the hiding place, there was a thundering call for "broder" bouglass. Here the spirit moved "broder" Garnett, a colored evangelical, who at last came forward amidst plaudits, hisses, groans and roars of laughter, and evaporated as follows:—"Leddees and genlems"—"genlems and leddees."—I stand here and it would be more pleasing to my feelings if my frents had not "plaudid me so much." It much reminds me of scenes through which I have passed. There was a remark made by Mr. my frent Jackson about Canada, and I must say I would rather go to Canada and have the roaring lion grin-ing with his foaming jaws at me, thas remain a slave under the eagle of the United States, (great applause). At this moment we noticed a reporter who had been taking a note of the proceedings, grow pale. We suppose to the succeptible nose, and as he gra

quotation, "Sweets to the sweet."

"Sweets to the sweet."

In a few minutes Mr.Garnett proceeded in his usual strain, in some degree condemning the policy of Mr. Jackson; at all events until they had made a collection in the roem, and said they wanted grease to oil their Anti-Slavery railroad cars here, the apostle looked towards the middle of the audience with a languishing eye and said, he will there a broder—yes, a broder who would warm all your hearts to-night, and which will make you put your hands in your pockets and take therefrom the oil the Committee at present require, that is five dollar pieces with eagles on them, square and round dollars, and this is the grease we require. You know, my frents, I am sort of a "Jack O Pinchback"—I knows everything and nothing, and care not for "aristocratic, democratic, motocratic or any other cratic government."

Brother Douglass then addressed the meeting in a very eloquent speech, dwelling principally on the slavery system, and stated that it must be torn up by its great root. After which a collection was made and the meeting separated without the slightest breach of the peace.

Missions of the Presbyterian Church, held

at Dr. Alexander's Church. We were much pleased last Monday to learn the we were much pleased last Monday to learn the flourishing condition of the Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and we thought, as we listened to the eloquent remarks of the reverend gentlemen, that if the various religious denominations would only co-operate with each other in these benevolent and Christian enterprises, instead of waging a furious war, as they have hitherto done, on minor points of theological doctrine, how much greater honor would redound to the Church and its ministers.

honor would redound to the Church and its ministers.

Dr. Miller, of Princeton, the Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions, presided. After singing an appropriate hymn, and afervent prayer by the venerable President, which served to attune the minds of the audience for the interesting exercises which were to follow.

Dr. Snodgrass made a few pertinent remarks to usher in the reading of the report by Walter Lowrie, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary of the Board. It appears from the report that the receipts for the past year have been \$88,869,58 Deduct balance of last year, &c. 6,196,74

Leaving for the service of the rear, The expenditures for the yearhave been... Leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,203 13

Twenty-Ninth Anniversary of the New York Sunday School Union. This interesting occasion was celebrated on Tues lay afternoon, at the Tabernacle, where exercises

appropriate to the occasion, were performed. The inside of the Tabernacle presented a lively, pleasing, and picturesque appearance. The ground floor was occupied by the children of the various floor was occupied by the children of the various Sabbath Schools, with their teachers, and at the back of the reading desk, and in front of the organ, were the children of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, who looked exceedingly neat and clean, and interesting. The little lads were all dressed in grey clothes, with white pirned over shirt collars, tied with a plain black ribbon; and the little girls, in checked frocks, with white aprons, and neat gingham sun homets, upon, their heads. Some of the little creatures appeared to be perfectly lost in awe, delight and wonderment, and will probably recolect the occasion until the day of their death. The whole appearance was gay and cheerful in the extreme. Many banners, containing scriptural deviees and inscriptions, very neatly executed, which were placed in various parts of the room, added to the prettiness of the scene. The galleries were filled with spectators, mostly females, who appeared to participate in the delight of the juveniles, most of them being parents or relatives of the younger actors in the days performance. The exercises began with a hymn, commencing "Come, ye children, and adore him.

"Come, ye children, and adore him, Lord of all, he reigns above, Come and worship, now before him, He hath called you by his love."

Which was sung by all the children, in very good tune and time, and having a very pleasing effect, the shrillness of the children's voices being tempered by the deeper sounds of the organ. After the hymn, one of the Reverend gentlemen present, made a prayer; after which, another hymn, composed for the occasion, was sung.

The Rev. Mr. Ansort then delivered a brief sort of eddress suited to the capacity of his hearers and appropriate to the occasion, but such contained a little too much cant to please the more sensible portion of the audience.

andience.

A Rev. gentleman from New Jersey, then delivered another address - a prayer was made—another hymn or A Rev. gentleman from New Jersey, then delivered another address—a prayer was made—another hymn or two were sung and grace pronounced. It had been proposed that a procession should be formed at 3 o'clock to march down to the Battery, but from the length of time occupied in the exercises within doors, the outdoor display was not so great, as many of the children had got larged out and did not join in the procession. The little lade and lasses being all marshalled in order marched down Broadway to the Battery, when they broke up in classes.

ters, or modern? White-awake Club, "who in this week of anniversaries and lesivals, are unwilling to he hind in the good work, and thus celebrate their own anniversary. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, by the belies and beaux of the city—that is, the dark portion. The newest spring fashions were here displayed on their classic forms; and in the gloomy corners of the building, note ithis miding that the object of the meeting was vigilance, we noticed several young "bucks" chining the whethithess of purents and grant-ing dark once, soft noncerve jub the ears of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the cars of the busining dark once, soft noncerve jub the problem, and the cars of the business of the part of the business of the cars of the business of the part of the

Ites, Socialist, Anti-Renters, &c. &c., for the purpose of Organizing an Industrial Con-

greas.

This Convention met pursuant to the call, at Cro ton Hall, on the morning of the 5th. There were about thirty persons present as delegates from kindred societies, whose earnest and intelligent manner impressed us favorably. The meeting was called to order by Alvin C. Bovay, the Secretary of the Association; and after the appointment of L. W. Ryckman as chairman pro-tem, it was resolved that all persons who wished to take part in the proceed-ings of the Convention, might do so upon giving in their names to the Secretary. Messrs. Evans, Bovay, Pierson, Wilson, and Allibon, were appointed a committee to nominate officers and prepare rules for the Convention. Messrs. Parke Godwin, Ryckman, Bovay, Thornburgh, and Moon were appointed a committee to report resolutions. The Convention then adjourned, to meet at 2 P. M., when the committee reported the following gentle-

sociabor, desirous of assisting his Iriend, and yet wishing to secure himself, takes a morigage for the amount on the goods and chattels of the borrower—he has it recorded regularly, and thinks he is safe; but no, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, down comes the land lord, like a hawk, with a distrainer for rent in his pocket, and sweeps all away. Again, suppose a tenant borrows of a neighbor some farming implements to use for a few this landlord has an execution poor neighbor's plough, if this landlord has an execution poor neighbor's plough, if the landlord has an execution poor neighbor's plough, if the landlord has an execution poor neighbor's plough, if the landlord has an execution poor neighbor's plough, if the landlord has an execution poor neighbor's plough, if the landlord has an execution poor neighbor's plough, if the landlord has an execution of the pays, and then wends, with his brute companions, his winding way to Gotham. Surely I hear you say, he is safe; they certainly cannot injure the drover,—don't be quite so fast. As the leper of the East contaminates all who come in contact with him, so the tenant of Delaware seems to bring under our present laws, destruction upon all who have transactions with him. Yes, the landlord can follow the drover, and with a bit of white paper, carry off the cattle, and even if no rent is immediately due, yet if in six mouths it will accrue. Lent he stock is subject to an expect the landlord. I might continue at great length until the landlord. I might continue at great length until the landlord. I might continue at great length until the landlord. I might continue at great length until the landlord. I might continue at great length until the landlord. I might continue at great length until the landlord is mediately the landlord is proved to the landlord. I might continue at great length until the landlord is proved to succeed. Many of the anti-renters of Delaware have formed an Association, called the 'Indian Association, called the 'Indian Association of

must elect members of Congress thoroughly impregna-ted with the doctrine.

Mr. Trasss, delegate from the Social Reform Society, said that the empty benches made him feel sensibly cold-er than he would have felt had he been placed under a pump on the first of last January. He didn't want to go

west where the fever and ague was so bad, and where the rheumatism affected even the joints of old chairs. He thought the National Reformers meant well enough; perhaps as well as himself, and he was a pretty good fellow in a bad state of society; but he hardly thought their plan a feasible one.

The Convention then adjourned, and met in the evening at 7½ o'clock, when they were addressed by Fark Godwin, (locum tenens of the Ecening Post) who entered into divers inscrutable matters, much to the adification of all present.

Anti-Slavery Society at the Apollo Saloon— Great Speeches of Mr. Jackson, James G. Birney, and Alvan Stewart—Extraordinary Resolutions offered by Mr. Stewart-Views and Objects of the Liberty Party.

Our readers will perceive by the following report and resolutions of the so-called Liberty Party Abo-litionists, the distinction between the two great socicties who profess equally to have for their object the amelioration of the condition and emancipation of the slaves. In our report of the American antislavery society's proceedings-the dissolution of

and the pursuit of happiness. These are the fundamental principles of this government; the moment foreign territory is acquired the principles of the government become law over that territory by virtue of its incorporation. No government has the right to do the smallest particle of injustice. I admire the principle of the great satesman who said, when the slightest wrong was done to the meanest subject it was done to the whole. Suppose we had found in Texas an order of nobility or an Established Church (both opposed to the form of our government.) I say the moment it was admitted into the Union they both would yield to the great principles of this government; and if the Liberty Party prevailed, the jubilee of freedom would sound for every staye held in bondage. The powers of Congress are strictly limited by the Constitution—a heresy I admit. It has been said there was an inherent power in the Constitution to annex territory;—but it is not an inherent power, but a delegated one—if it were not so, there would be use end to the abuse of it. The people have declared that if the powers of the Constitution are not adequate, they may be appealed to; but Congress preferred, in the case of Texas, to pursue a different course—a course which, to all intents and purposes, is the most signal usurpation of the slave power ever known. I know there is a great cry about the glory of the nation; but virtue, intelligence, and justice—these compose the glory of a Republic. I see before me, if we go on in this violent acquisition of territory, a line of military posts, extending to the Pacific Ocean—a provision made for the sons of the aristocracy—a military one. What do we want of an army—lave we not a police? Do we want to put down insurrections? We have none to fear. What do we want of a vast navy—we want it not. Let slavery be abolished, and our whole country is an army united for its defence.

Mr. Garnett (a colored man) made a few remarks about the "old organization," and defended the church from the assaults of Garrison and

and I for one am unwilling to bear the load any longer. I offer you, therefore, the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, the whig and democratic parties, with a view of misrepresenting the liberty party abolitionists in the United States, calumniating their principles, and rendering their measures edious, often assert, in their newspapers that the liberty party—the voting abolitionists, hold as sentiments, that the Union should be dissolved on account of slavery and the amexation of Texas, and that the Constitution is a pro-slavery document, originating in crueity and blood—and that the churches of this country ought to be destroyed, as no longer the abodes of vital threstainty, but as the houses of ayportites and dens of thieves—and the only apology of the said whig and democratic parties for such vite slander is, that a chique of philosophers in this country, of some one or two thousand persons, known as non-resistants, no human government, as voting, Garrisonian abolitionists, (whose sentiments we utterly repudiate, as we have so done for years,) hold and aftirm these strange dogmas, that the cunion should be dissolved, and that the churches of this country are dens of thieves and hypocrites, and no longer entitled to the confidence of the people. To define our position as the voting abolitionists on these questions, by which it has been attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to a proposition as the voting abolitionists on these questions, by which it has been attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the opinion of our country men at the opinion of our country men attempted to injure us in the

humanity.

Resolved, That it is no part of the mission of the liber-

resolved, That it is no part of the mission of the liber-erty party to overthrow churches, voie for slave-holders or dissolve this Union; but it is their distinct undertaking by all moral, legal, lawful, and constitutional power, to drive slavery from this land.

Mr. Stewart-Yes, Mr. President, I am for the Union. I would fight and die for this land, whether it is the swamps of Georgia or the mountains of Vermont.

A meeting took place on Wednesday night at the Apollo Saloon, attended by a numerous audience, and was called to order by Mr. ARTHUR TAPPAN, of red of committee to require resolutions. The paper of the property of the property resolutions. The paper of the property resolutions. The paper of the property of the property resolutions. The paper of the property of the property resolutions and property of the proper this city. The proceedings commenced with a pray-er from a reverend gentleman, whose name we could not hear. At the conclusion of which, Arthur Tap-

would cast them out, but they had not done so. Even, supposing they had agreed that slavery was to be perpetuated, what obligatory force was it? Those who made the Constitution had not the ratification of it. Had the people of New York at the time the slightest idea of such a claim? No, they even were dissatisfied that immediate provision was not made for putting an end to the slave trade. The nation that does not carry out its principles to other nations, forfeits the opinion of the world. What is our standing before the universe, with the declaration of freedom upon our lips, and our actions to show for it.—The gentleman went on at some length to enquire into the distribution act and the conduct of the Southers States toward Massachusetts, and reflected severely on the suprincess of that State in submitting to the dictates of the South; of which we took full notes, but have no room for their insertion.

He was followed by Mr. Jackson of Albany, and Mr. Alvan Strwart, who was still speaking when the lateness of the hour compelled us to leave.

Annual Exhibition and Concert by the Pupils of the Institution for the Blind.

We attended this exhibition last Wednesday, glad to see that a crowded and fashionable audience were gathered within the walls of the Tabernacle to greet the interesting young band of unfortunates who were there assembled—though we question if the term unfortunate in this case is not misapplied; for certainly, after the exercises and recitations which we witnessed, we remain in doubt as to whether the loss of sight is really such a deprivation as has hitherto been supposed. We have all read as has hitherto been supposed. We have all read poetical descriptions of those afflicted with this malady. Who, that has perused "Bulwer's Last Days of Pompei," but remembers that charming creation of his fancy, the blind girl "Nydia;" and the wonderful tact which guided her in the absence of the light of day. But the perfection to which the instruction of the blind is carried now-aday, is really more surprising than any fiction, and we cannot but admit the beautiful arrangement of nature, which in depriving the human frame, in one sense, endows it with such increased seastbility in the rest. It reflects the greatest credit on the perseverance and ingenuity of the preceptors of the institution, who have thus been the means of remedying as far as lay in the power of man, the misfortunes of their pupils. And we noticed with delight the affectionate intercourse which existed between them. But we must to our subject and describe the exercises.—They begon with the performance of the grand march by the bund, followed by the reading of the Scriptures from raised copies, and the foremost we no ticed in this part of the proceedings was Miss Cynthia Bullock, a very talented and interesting little girl. The next was an anthem, by the choir—"I'll wash my hands in innocency," the music of which is composed by Prolessor Reiff, this piece reflects much credit on the pupils, which was performed with exquisite taste, and received the unbounded plaudits of the vast assemblage. Next came examinations in geography, astronomy, chemistry, history, geometry, and arithmetic, and, indeed, we were not a little surprised to hear the answers so correctly given to every question by those afflicted, but truly happy creatures. One of the pupils, Miss Frances Jane Croshby and Miss Bullock, whose name we have before taken notice of, recited some original poetry, which was most entitusiastically received. Several duets, trios, and examinations of the pupils, followed, after which there was a poetical descriptions of those afilieted with this minations of the pupils, followed, after which there was a "presto movement" played as a finale by the band, with much taste. In conclusion we must add that we observed a tone of religious feeling running through the whole exercises, which evinced that not only the care of their temporal interests has been attended to, but a due sense of their eternal salvation impressed on them.

This Society held its twentieth anniversary Wed-

nesday morning, at the Broadway Tabernacle, and was attended by a crowded audience. We were struck by the great preponderance of the ladies over the gentlemen, the latter not composing probably more than one-fifth of the assembly, and those were mostly clergymen from the country and strangers in the city. However, it was most delightful to see the great interest manifested by them in the proceedceedings of this most important society; the benefits resulting from which, have been, and are continu-